

KRASHENINNIKOV, M.G.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Properties of iron-carbon melts on viscosimetry and electric conductivity basis. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.9: 21-31 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Liquid metals—Electric properties) (Viscosimetry)

KRASHENINNIKOV, M.G.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Characteristics of the temperature function in the rate of the  
liquid steel deoxidation process. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
chern. met. 5 no.1:20-32 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.  
(Steel--Metallurgy)

S/148/63/000/001/002/019  
E111/E451

AUTHORS: Filippov, S.I., Krashennnikov, M.G., Ioffe, I.I.

TITLE: Experimental study of the process of the formation of  
a gas phase in a metallic melt

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya  
metallurgiya, no.1, 1963, 8-16

TEXT: A study was made of the gas inclusions in Fe-C-O melts,  
in which two methods were compared, (a) determination of the  
anomalies in the oscillations of a freely damped suspended body  
immersed in the melt and (b) determination of the anomalies in a  
rotating magnetic field. The melts were obtained by adding  
graphite and partly oxidized electrolytic iron to technically pure  
iron. In (b) the probability  $K_p$  of the formation of  
heterogeneities in the melt is proportional to ratio of the number  
of oscillations with disturbances to the total number of  
oscillations. Similarly, with (a) the probability  $K_v$  is  
proportional to the ratio of the number of oscillations not  
falling on a logarithmic straight line to the total number of  
oscillations. The results confirm the authors' conjecture that  
Card 1/2

Experimental study of the process ...

S/148/63/000/001/002/019  
E111/E451

the heterogeneity is due entirely to the decarburization reaction. In (a) the difference between the maximum and minimum anomalies  $\Delta\alpha_p$  was examined and was found to be as good a qualitative guide as  $K_p$  to heterogeneity. In (b) the sum of the maximum positive and negative anomalies  $\Delta\alpha_v$  was also examined and was found to be preferable to  $K_v$  as a guide. Both methods were sensitive to the appearance of inclusions due to the formation of nuclei followed by the growth of small bubbles on them. From Frenkel's theory of liquids, it is concluded that both methods show the early stages when, in the presence of excess oxygen, cracks and discontinuities in the liquid develop into nucleating cracks and holes from which fine bubbles appear. This mechanism has been confirmed by determination of changes in viscosity. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov  
(Moscow Steel and Alloy Institute)

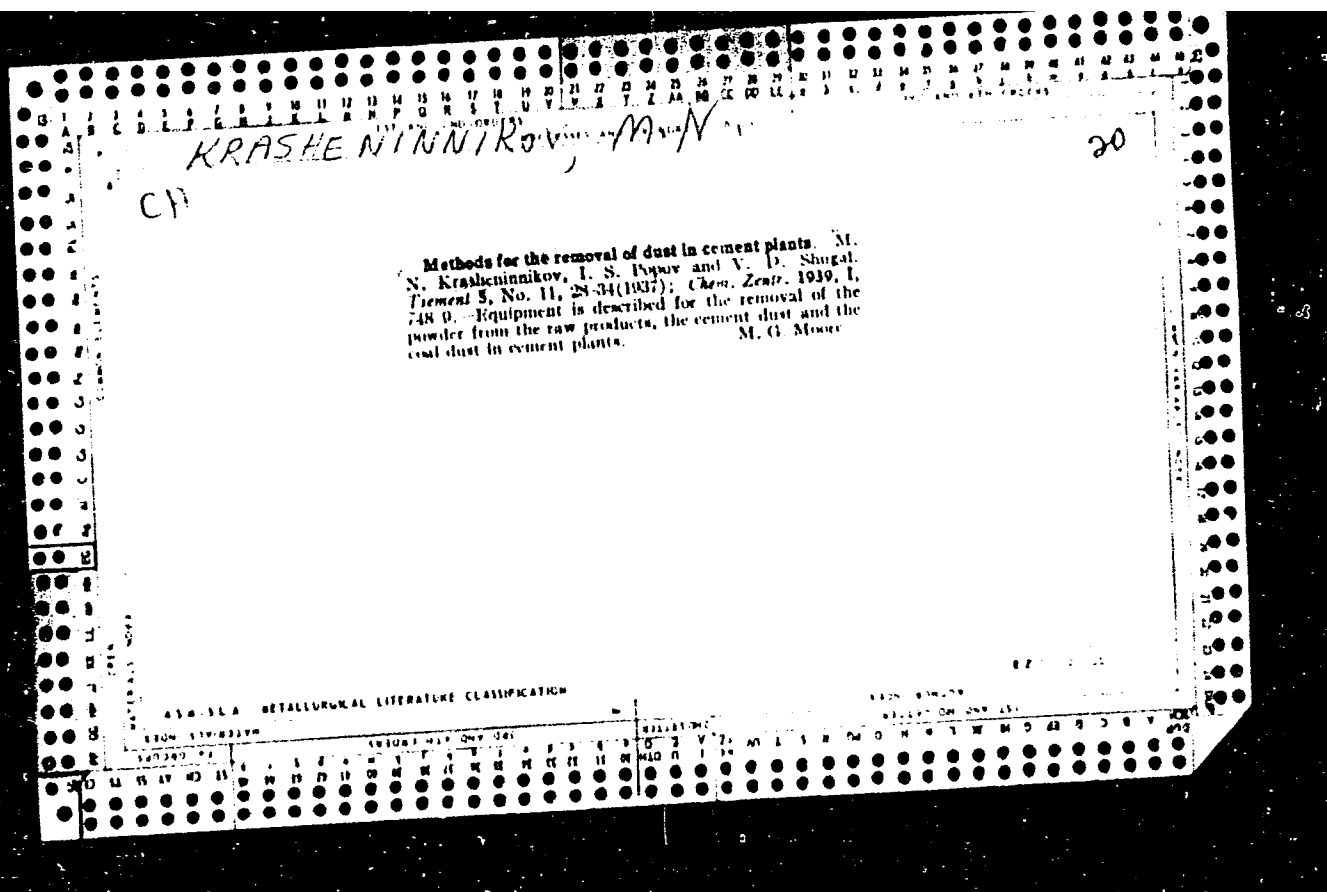
SUBMITTED: October 3, 1962

Card 2/2

BAYDOV, V.V.; KRASHENINNIKOV, M.G.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Regularities in the reduction of iron from molten ores by  
hydrogen. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 7 no.1:13-19 '64.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.



KRASHENINNIKOV, M.N.

GRINEV, K.M.; KRASHENINNIKOV, M.N.; KROTKOV, A.P.; YAMPOL'SKIY, I..  
nauchnyy redaktor; KONVISSEY, L., redaktor; GRAZHDANKINA, V. te-  
khnicheskiy redaktor

[Pneumatic conveyers in cement industries] Pnevmaticheskiy trans-  
port v tsementnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po  
stroit. materialam, 1951. 138 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 10:4)  
(Conveying machinery) (Cement industries)

KRASHENINNIKOV, M.N.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.S.

Standard plan developed by the State Institute for the Design  
and Planning of Establishments and for Scientific Research in the  
Cement Industry. TSement 27 no.4:3-7and insert J1-Ag '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)

(Cement plants)



KRASHENINNIKOV, M.V.

Work results of the Napas Hydrometeorological Station.

Meteor.i gidrol. no.3:57 Mr '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Napas--Hydrology)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fodder Plants.

11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1956, 68204

Author : Krashennnikov, M. A.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute  
of Bast Crops.

Title : Raising the Productivity of Grass Fields  
in Hemp Rotations.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta lub. kul'tur, 1957,  
No 22, 25-35

Abstract: Experiments which were conducted from 1950  
to 1954 at the Institute of Bast Crops, de-  
monstrated that in the Sverdlovsk Oblast a grass  
mixture of clover, lucerne, and high rye-  
grass gave the highest yields in the first  
year after it was planted. At the Red Army

Card : 1/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fodder Plants.

11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68204

kolkhoz, Sverdlovsk Oblast', it was also noted that the clover, lucerne, and timothy mixture is much superior to a clover and timothy mixture. However, at the Pochinkovskoye Test Field in the Arzamas Oblast', pure red clover and blue hybrid lucerne sowings were in no way inferior to the above triple mixture, either as concerns quantity of hay or in terms of the subsequent harvest of hemp stalks. When grasses are sown for two years under these conditions, it is advisable to sow a combination of clover, lucerne, and couch grass, or pure lucerne according to the special hemp rotation; when the grasses are annual, red clover, blue hybrid lucerne, or mixtures of these should be sown.

Card : 2/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fodder Plants.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68204

The highest yields of grass hay and hemp fiber (hemp sown on a grass base) were achieved when the grasses were sown on bare and planted spring fallow, and also when they were sown in the spring under spring wheat. The pulse grasses should predominate over herbaceous grasses in grass mixtures. -- V. V. Koperzhinskiy

Card : 3/3

YEGORUSHKIN, V.Ye.; KRASHENENNIKOV, N.A.; RAZMYSLOVICH, I.R.; FEDOROV,  
F.F.; TSEKHANOVICH, P.V.; TSVIRKUN, N.A.; BUTYLIN, G., red.;  
KALECHITS, G., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of a tractor driver] Spravochnik traktorista. Minsk,  
Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Red.sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 578 p. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Highway transport workers--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

TIMONIN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SENCHENKO, G.I., kand. sel'-  
khoz. nauk; ARINSHTEYN, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;  
GORSHKOV, P.A., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; ZHUKOV, M.S.,  
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; DEMKIN, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;  
KRASHENINNIKOV, N.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GORODNIY, N.G.,  
doktor sel'khoz.nauk; REPYAKH, I.I., nauchn. sotr.; PIL'NIK,  
V.I., kand. sel'khoz.nauk; KHANIN, M.D., kand. sel'khoz.  
nauk; TSELIK, V.Z., st. nauchn. sotr.[deceased]; KOZINET'S,  
N.I., nauchn. sotr.; ZHALNINA, L.S., nauchn. sotr.;  
LYASHENKO, S.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GONCHAROV, G.I., inzh.;  
BUYANOV, V.I., inzh.; RUDNIKOV, V.N., st. nauchn. sotr.;  
BLOKHINA, V.V., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, A.N., tekhn.red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N.,  
tekhn.red.

[Hemp] Konoplia. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 462 p.  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh  
kul'tur (for all except Blokhina, Prokof'yeva, Sokolova).  
(Hemp)

KRASHENINNIKOV, N.-N.

B. T. R.  
Vol. 3 No. 4  
Apr. 1954  
Ceramics and Concrete

3  
(2) matl  
4452\* Automatic Control of Calcination Process in the  
Rotary Furnace. (Russian.) E. N. Khodorov and N. N. Kra-  
shennikov. Tsement, v. 19, no. 4, July-Aug. 1953, p. 6-11.  
Describes tests on rotary furnaces using recovery condensers.  
Diagram, graphs.

MF  
7-14-54

ERENIYEV, N.<sup>N.</sup> ERENY, J.

"Automatic Regulation of the Process of Drying in Rotary Films. (Fr. from the Russian", p. 95, (EPITEKNIKA), Vol. 6, No. 3, June 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

10: Monthly List of East European Publications (1953), 10, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1953, Wash.



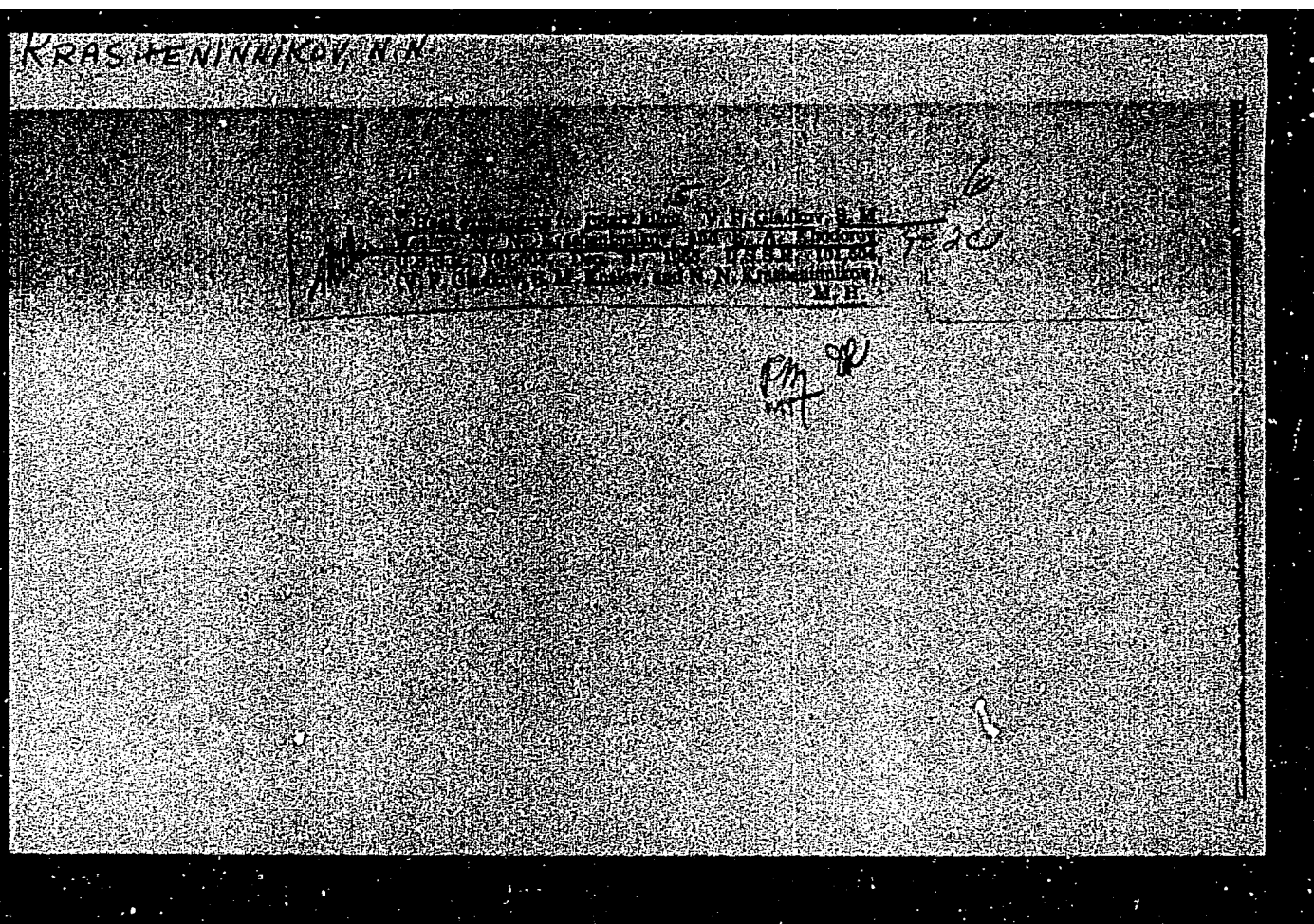
KHODOROV, Ye.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRASHENINNIKOV, N.N.,  
inzhener; SHAYDYUK, V.K., inzhener.

Heat exchanger for high-temperature zones of rotary kilns.

TSement 20 no.3:6-9 My-Je '54.

(MLRA 7:7)

(Kilns, Rotary) (Heat exchangers)



KRASHENINNIKOV, N.N.

(Nikolay Nikolayevich)

"A System of Agrotechnical Measures to Increase the Harvest of Spring Wheat in the Non-Chernozem Band of the European Portion of the USSR," (Dissertation), Academic degree of Doctor in Agricultural Sciences, based on his defense, 16 March 1954, in the Council of the Leningrad Agricultural Inst. and Academic title of Professor; Chair: General Agriculture.

~~Krasnikov Inst of Railroad Transport Engineering and Construction,~~  
Fruit and Vegetable Inst im. Michurin

●-M- 3,054,778, 2 Oct 57

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

11.

Abs Jour : Rst Znan - Biol., No 10, 1956, 44037

Author : Krasheninnikov, N.N., Kargal'tseva, A.F., Vol'de, N.S.

Inst : Fruit and Vegetable Institute imeni I.V. Michurin

Title : The Effect of the Pre-Sowing Compacting of the Soil on the Growth of the Secondary Roots and on the Stems of Spring Wheat.

Orig Pub : Tr. Plodoovoshchn. in-ta im. I.V. Michurina, 1956, 2, 238-294

Abstract : The compacting of the soil by rolling secures and increases in the yield on an average by 2-3 centners/ha. Rolling improves the conditions of seed germination and the individual growth of the plants. It also increases the number of secondary roots and of the stems. The most effective

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UCMR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

11.

Abg Jour : Ref Zhar - Biol., No 18, 1958, 44037

rolling of the soil is that which reaches to the apex  
of the embedded seeds (5-6 cm).

Card 2/2

- 23 -

Country : USSR M  
 CATEGORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS. Grains. Leguminous Grains.  
                     Tropical Cereals.  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZSbiol., No. 1 1969. No. 1597  
 AUTHOR : Agashonnikov, N.N.  
 INST. : All-Union Acad. of Agric. Sciences  
 TITLE : Density of Summer Wheat Sprouts Cultivated  
           in the Non-Chernozem Belt.  
 ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. VASKHNIL, 1957, No. 12, 3-8  
 ABSTRACT : A review of work. The density of sprouts  
           depends on the quality of the seeds and on  
           environmental conditions. Increased absolute  
           weight of the seeds improves field germina-  
           tion in the summer wheat. Pre-planting  
           rolling flattens out a lumpy soil, levels  
           out the tilling surface and produces a more  
           even implanting of the seed. Shallow plan-  
           ting 3-4 cm deep speeds the appearance of  
           healthy and strong sprouts in the excessively

1/2

SUMMARY :  
CATEGORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS.

ASS. SOUR. : REB1011, No. 1 1950, No. 1597

REF. :  
101  
1124

REF. 101. :

ABSTRACT :  
Grows on heavy clay and loam pod-  
zolized soils. Moreover, when shallow  
planting is done, vigorous tillering be-  
comes prevalent, i.e. good development  
of the secondary stalks and roots; a sub-  
nodal joint is lacking in the stem. An  
extremely favorable effect is noted as well  
on sprout density of wheat by the applica-  
tion of organic fertilizer and good podzol  
soil structure.--A.A.Kornilov

GRID: 2/2

KRASHENINNIKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich

[Leading flax-growing collective farms of Kalinin Province]

Peredovye l'novodcheskie kolkhozy Kalininskoi oblasti.

Kalinin, Kalininskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 66 p.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Kalinin Province--Flax)



KRASHEINNIKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof.; KOREYSHA, Ye.G.,  
red.; OKOLELOVA Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Soil packing and crop yields] Prikatyvanie pochvy i  
urozhai. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 118 p.  
(MIIRA 17:1)

(Tillage) (Soil stabilization)

KRASHENINNIKOV, N.N., prof.

Effectiveness of green fallows in central areas of the non-Chernozem belt. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. sel'khoz. Inst.  
no.19:3-14 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra zemledeliya i melioratsii (zav. - prof. N.N. Krasheninnikov) Ivanovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.

KRASHENINNIKOV, O.A.

Epidemiology of dysentery. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43  
no. 1:19-24 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. I' Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M. Seche-  
nova. Submitted June 10, 1965.

L 21800-66      ENT(m)/ENP(j)      RM

ACC NR: AP6012643

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/001/0075/0077

AUTHOR: Imayev, M. G.; Maslennikov, V. G.; Gorina, V. M.; Krasheninikova, O. S.

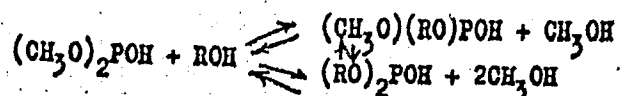
ORG: Bashkir State University (Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Transesterification of dimethylphosphite by aliphatic alcohols

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 1, 1965, 75-77

TOPIC TAGS: aliphatic alcohol, ester, organic phosphorous compound

ABSTRACT: The reaction of transesterification of dimethylphosphite by aliphatic alcohols both in the presence of catalysts (sodium alcoholate) as well as in their absence is reported. Experiments have shown that a mixture of the corresponding methylalkyl- and dialkylphosphites is always formed.



Data showed that the reaction of partial transesterification of dimethyl phosphite to obtain methylalkylphosphites results in the yield of the latter not exceeding 24-42.7%. Such low yields are accounted for by the disproportionation of mixed dialkylphos-

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.183+547.268

L 21800-66

ACC NR: AP6012643

phites into symmetrical species upon their distillation. The total transesterification of dimethylphosphite in symmetrical dialkylphosphites was studied in the presence of sodium alcoholate, as catalyst, in a dioxane medium (no catalyst present), and in excess n-butyl alcohol; it was determined that, when dioxane or excess alcohol is present, the rate of dimethylphosphite alcoholysis is not dependent in the presence of a catalyst. Seven methylalkyl phosphites not previously described in the literature were synthesized and identified. Orig. a.t. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 12Oct63 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2

KRASHENINNIKOV, P.N.

KRASHENINNIKOV, P.N., "Streptocidotherapy of Bronchitis and Pulmonary Inflammations in Horses."

SO: Veterinariya; Vol.22; No.2-3; Feb/Mar 1945; p.180; uncl

KRASHEINNIKOV, [P. N.]

KRASHEINNIKOV, Major, Veterinary Service, "Treatment of Horses in Inflammation of the Lungs and Complications with Pleuritis."

SC: Veterinariya; Vol.23;2-3;Feb/Mar 1946;p.161;unal

TIKHONOV, G.V., veterinarnyy vrach; KRASHENINNIKOV, P.N., veterinarnyy vrach.

Treating dogs for mange. Veterinariia 33 no.12:34-35 D '56.  
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Vologodskiy veterinarnyy tekhniki.  
(Scabies) (Dogs--Diseases)



KRASHENINNIKOV, Petr Nikolayevich

[Guide to practical work in veterinary therapy] Rukovodstvo k  
prakticheskim zaniatiyam po veterinarnoi terapii. Leningrad,  
Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 239 p.  
(MIKA 15:5)

(Veterinary materia medica and pharmacy)  
(Therapeutics)

*Krashennnikov, S.*

AID P - 4440

Subject : USSR/Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 7/20

Author : Krashennnikov, S.

Title : A pocket-size receiver set

Periodical : Radio, 5, 20-21, My 1956

Abstract : Data on the receiver set, working for broadcasts on 1,734 m and 1,500 m waves are presented in detail. It has a small built-in antenna and a larger one suspended on the tourist's shoulder. The battery works 120 hours, from 2 to 3 hours at a time. The design and structural details are presented. Five diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KRASHENINNIKOV, S., inzh.; KUTAS, O., inzh.

Factors causing the formation of pores in thermosite. Stroimaterialy.  
4 no.10:33 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Slag)

KRASHENINNIKOV, S., inzh.

Television channel switch for 2-3 television channels. Radio  
no.3:30-31 Mr'64 (MIRA 17:7)

KULSHRENIYA, S. A.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Absorption  
of Arsenic by a Salt Solution in Scrubbers with  
Packings used in Arsenic-Coda Manufacture."

21/12/51

Moscow Order of Lenin Chemico-technological  
Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleev

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

AUTHORS: Sytnik, A. A., Shokin, I. N., Krashennnikov, S. A.  
153 58-1-16/29

TITLE: Investigation of the Process of Carbonization of the Soda  
Solution in the Production of Purified Bicarbonate  
(Issledovaniye protsessa karbonizatsii sodovogo rastvora v  
proizvodstve ochishchennogo bikarbonata). Communication 1:  
Kinetics of Crystallization of Sodium-Bicarbonate in the  
Course of the Carbonization of Soda Solution (Soobshcheniye  
1. Kinetika kristallizatsii bikarbonata natriya v protsesse  
karbonizatsii sodovogo rastvora)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.  
Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1,  
pp. 100-107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The crystallization of the salts from solutions can only  
begin and take place in the case of supersaturation of the  
latter with respect to the respective salt. The extent of  
initial supersaturation does not only cause the beginning  
of the crystallization-process, but it also determines its  
further course. With high values of supersaturation, but  
low degrees of agitation of the solution, the born crystal  
begins to grow so rapidly that a zone of concentration which

Card 1/4

Investigation of the Process of Carbonization of the Soda 153-58-1-16/29  
Solution in the Production of Purified Bicarbonate.

Communication 1: Kinetics of Crystallization of Sodium-Bicarbonate  
in the Course of the Carbonization of Soda Solution

is lower than in the main mass of the liquid, is formed almost instantly around it. Under these conditions, the further growth of each crystal is determined by the diffusion-ratio of the dissolved substance toward the crystalline surface. It is assumed (references 1,2) that the process of crystallization is in this case within the range of diffusion and that its velocity is proportional to the 1st degree of saturation. With intense agitating of the solution the diffusion-ratio becomes so high that actually no weakening of the solution on the crystalline surface takes place. The velocity of crystallization is determined in this case by the slowest process taking place on the crystalline surface and depends on the degree of supersaturation which exceeds 1. This range is called the kinetic one (ref. 2). A survey on the works of the kinetics of crystallization is given (references 2 to 5,7). Works of this kind on the velocity of crystallization of sodium-bicarbonate from soda solutions are lacking, however, 2 processes take place simultaneously in the crystallizing

Card 2/4

Investigation of the Process of Carbonization of the Soda 153-58-16/29  
Solution in the Production of Purified Bicarbonate.

Communication 1: Kinetics of Crystallization of Sodium-Bicarbonate  
in the Course of the Carbonization of Soda Solution

column with the industrial production of purified bicarbonate:  
a) Absorption of  $\text{CO}_2$  and b) Crystallization of sodium  
bicarbonate. The process b) must obviously influence the  
kinetics of carbonization in a certain way and viceversa.  
In the first communication the influence of supersaturation,  
of the temperature and of the agitation on the velocity  
of crystallization of sodium bicarbonate from the soda  
solution in the process of carbonization is investigated.  
A device developed for this purpose is given in figure 1.  
The test-method is described. Figure 2 shows the dependence  
of the precipitated quantity of bicarbonate on the period  
of carbonization of the solution and that for 2 numbers of  
revolutions of the stirrer (340 and 2000 revolutions per  
minute) at  $20^\circ$ . It was proved that the velocity of  
crystallization of sodium bicarbonate in the range of  
diffusion, depends on the supersaturation of 1st degree,  
whereas it is proportional to the 2nd degree of super-  
saturation within the kinetic range. A different dependence

Card 3/4



Investigation of the Process of Carbonization of the Soda 153.-58-1-16/29  
Solution in the Production of Purified Bicarbonate.  
Communication 1: Kinetics of Crystallization of Sodium-Bicarbonate  
in the Course of the Carbonization of Soda Solution

of the velocity of crystallization on the temperature within the range of diffusion and kinetics was proved. Within the first range, this velocity decreases according to the increase in temperature with a given supersaturation, whereas it increases in the latter range. A method of calculation of the velocity of crystallization for the two ranges of the process of crystallization was proposed. There are 10 figures and 7 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva. Kafedra tekhnologii svyazannogo azota i shchelochey (Moscow Chemical Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev, Chair for the Technology of Bound Nitrogen and Alkalies)

SUBMITTED: September 9, 1957

Card 4/4

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Krashennnikov, S. A., Durasova, S. A.

TITLE:

Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Water (Absorbtsiya uglekisloty vodo)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 136-141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper is the second part of an earlier investigation carried out by the same authors (Ref 1). In the first part they had proved that in a tube the walls of which were wetted (diameter 20 mm, length 1000 mm) the coefficient of the rate of absorption  $K_{fl}$  of  $CO_2$  by water depends upon the density of wetting, but that this dependence does not remain constant. It is expressed by several equations, each of which is valid within a certain range of the L-values. In the present paper the problem of the effect of geometrical dimensions had to be determined: the diameter d of the tube and its length with their effect on the absorption process. Opinions in publications concerning this subject are not uniform (Refs 2-4). For this purpose experiments at a constant velocity of the gas (0.32 m/sec) and a

Card 1/4

SOV/153-58-5-23/28

Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Water

constant concentration of it (98%) and a constant temperature (19-20°) were carried out by means of the apparatus used hitherto (Ref 1). The quantities  $d$ ,  $l$  and  $L$  were changed independently of each other (Table 1). Table 2 shows the primary experimental results. From them the limiting values of  $L$  were calculated. They were evaluated (with small deviations) according to a method (Ref 1) employed previously. Figure 1 gives the results of this evaluation. From it the authors draw the conclusion that 1) the coefficient  $K_{fl}$  is dependent upon  $L$  at any dimensions of the tube in a different way, as is the case with the tube of one single dimension; 2)  $K_{fl}$  is with any given wetting only dependent upon the diameter of the absorption tube and not on its length. From the curves obtained empirical equations could be derived which connect  $K_{fl}$  with  $L$  and  $d$ . Figure 2 shows a comparison of the experimental and calculation results on the basis of the said equations (1) and (2). It may be seen therefrom that these equations, by means of which the curve (Fig 2) had been constructed, agree well with the experimental results. From figure 3 it may be seen that the ratio  $\frac{d}{l}$  cannot form

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Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Water

07/193-58-5-23/28

the decisive geometrical parameter for the process of the  $\text{CO}_2$  absorption. Concluding from certain analogies existing the authors assumed that such a parameter can express the ratio  $\frac{d}{d_{\text{cond}}}$  with  $d_{\text{cond}}$  denoting a conditional diameter. Under these conditions the  $\text{CO}_2$  absorption process is then expressed by two equations (4) and (5). Figure 4 shows the curve plotted according to these equations as well as all points experimentally determined, which group well around the curve calculated. This tends to show a sufficient accuracy with which the equations mentioned express the dependence of the  $\text{CO}_2$  absorption process of the criteria of the hydrodynamic similarity as well as of the geometrical similarities suggested by the authors. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Card 3/4

Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D. I. Mendeleeva, Kafedra tekhnologii svyazannogo azota i shchelochy (Moscow Chemo-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev,

*Chair of Technology of Bound Nitrogen and Alkalies*

5(2)

AUTHORS:

207/187-26-2-16/59  
Lytnik, A. A., Shokin, I. N., Krasneninnikov, A. I.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Carbonation Process of the Soda Solution in the Manufacture of Purified Bicarbonate (Issledovaniye protsessa karbonizatsii sodovogo rastvora v proizvodstve ochishchennogo bikarbonata) Communication II. Absorption Kinetics of the Carbonic Acid by Soda Solutions (Sobshcheniye II. Kinetika absorptsii uglekisloty sodovymi rastvorami)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 90-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Although the problem mentioned in the subtitle has already been treated in numerous papers (Refs 1-6), the results of these investigations are so contradictory that no uniform conception can be achieved regarding these kinetics. In the present paper, the action of the concentration of the sodium bicarbonate solution and its degree of carbonation on the absorption rate of carbonic acid under various hydrodynamical conditions were studied. An absorption-equipment of the film-type was used for this purpose, the construction and mode of function of which are described. First of all, it was to be in-

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NOV/1958-2-16/50

Investigation of the Carbonation Process of the Soda Solution in the Manufacture of Purified Bicarbonate. Communication II. Absorption Kinetics of the Carbonic Acid by Soda Solutions

investigated whether the equation of the absorption rate:

$$N_a = \beta \cdot K \cdot \Delta P \quad (1),$$

complicated by the chemical reaction, applies for this case ( $N_a$  being the rate of absorption,  $\beta$  - the chemical parameter which shows by which amount the rate varies in the presence of a chemically active component in the solution;  $K$  - coefficient of the absorption rate,  $\Delta P$  - the motive force of the process which is  $P_{CO_2} - P'_{CO_2}$ ,  $P_{CO_2}$  - the partial pressure of  $CO_2$  in the carbonating gas,  $P'_{CO_2}$  for carbonation degrees 100-150% practically equal to zero. The results for 2 different wetting

densities: 0.3 and 1.4 m<sup>3</sup>/m hour, gas velocity 0.54 m/sec, temperature 20° and carbonation degree 106% (Fig 1) have demonstrated that equation (1) applies for the system given. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the dependence of the  $CO_2$ -absorp-

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SOV/155-58-2-16/30

Investigation of the Carbonation Process of the Soda Solution in the Manufacture of Purified Bicarbonate. Communication II. Absorption Kinetics of the Carbonic Acid by Soda Solutions

tion rate on the concentration of the solution. It can be seen from this that the velocity mentioned exceeds a maximum at a change of concentration of the solution. The authors explain this by an increase of the degree of hydrolysis of the sodium carbonate with the dilution of the solution. If, however, the soda concentration becomes insignificant because of further dilution, the rate of absorption drops and comes close to that of water. In order to investigate this, the pH was measured (Fig 4). According to the results the pH-curve during the dilution is a reproduction of the course of the curves of the absorption rate. Thus, this rate depends on the  $\text{OH}^-$  ion concentration. This was expressed by equation (2). The influence exercised by the carbonation degree of the solution upon the absorption rate was studied by means of an installation previously described (Ref 9). Furthermore the authors apply the term "Degree of transition" instead of "Degree of carbonation" of the solution. Figures 5 and 6 show the dependence of the  $\text{CO}_2$ -absorption rate on the degree of transition for different

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SOV/153-58-2-16/50

Investigation of the Carbonation Process of the Soda Solution in the Manufacture of Purified Bicarbonate. Communication II. Absorption Kinetics of the Carbonic Acid by Soda Solutions

concentrations of the solution and at a low and high degree of turbulence. According to a mathematical treatment of the results it was evaluated that the  $\text{CO}_2$ -absorption rate is proportional to  $C^{-0,4}$  and  $X^{-0,25}$ ,  $C$  being the concentration of the solution and  $X$  the degree of transition. The results of the calculations are seen in figure 7. The dispersion of the points does not exceed 5-7%. That means that for a given number of revolutions of the mixer the absorption rate coefficient is kept constant for all degrees of transition and for all concentrations of the solution. It means further that with increasing number of revolutions of the mixer the coefficient mentioned increases as well. It was found that within the range of the concentrations investigated the product  $C^{-0,4} \cdot X^{-0,25}$  may be substituted for the chemical parameter in the equation  $N_a = K \cdot \beta \Delta P$ . The difference  $(P_{\text{CO}_2} - P'_{\text{CO}_2})$  is the motive force of the  $\text{CO}_2$ -absorption by soda solutions. The student R. O.

Card 4/5



Investigation of the Carbonation Process of the Soda Solution in the Manufacture of Purified Bicarbonate. Communication II. Absorption Kinetics of the Carbonic Acid by Soda Solutions

SOV/155-58-2-16/30

Koroleva took part in this study. There are 7 figures and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)  
Kafedra tekhnologii svyazannogo azota i shchelochey (Chair of Technology of Bound Nitrogen and Alkalies)

SUBMITTED: September 9, 1957

Card 5/5

KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.; GOLUBEV, S.S.; SABAYEV, I.Ya.

Method and apparatus for the analysis of aqueous ammonia  
solutions. Khim. prom. no. 6:514-515 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Ammonia)

KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.; BEGLOV, B.M.

Effects of the geometrical dimensions of the absorption apparatus  
on the absorption of poorly soluble and soluble gases.. Uzb. khim.  
zhur. no.1:87-92 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva.  
(Absorption) (Gases) (Ammonia)

SYTNIK, A.A.; SHOKIN, I.H.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.

Investigating the process of carbonization of soda solution in the manufacture of refined bicarbonate. Part 3: Investigating the equilibrium and nonequilibrium states of the liquid phase. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav; khim. i khim.tekh. 4 no.5:801-805 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Mendeleyeva, kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.  
(Sodium carbonate)

SHOKIN, I.N.; ~~KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.; SAMOYLOV, I.Ye.~~

Use of organic extractive reagents in the production of  
inorganic acids and salts. Trudy MINTI no.35:48-59 '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)

(Extraction(Chemistry))  
(Acids, Inorganic)  
(Salts)

SABAYEV, I.Ya.; SHOKIN, I.N.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.

Use of organic ~~extra~~active reagents for the recovery of phosphoric acid from hydrochloric solutions of phosphates. Trudy MINTI no.35:60-66 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Extraction(Chemistry))  
(Phosphoric acid)  
(Phosphates)

SABAYEV, I.Ya.; SHOKIN, I.H.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.

Use of organic extractive reagents for the recovery of  
phosphoric acid from nitric acid solutions of phosphates.  
Trudy MKHTI no.35:67-72 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Phosphoric acid)  
(Phosphates)  
(Extraction(Chemistry))

KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.; BEGLOV, B.M.

Absorption of ammonia by water. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.  
tekhn. 5 no.1:160-165 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Mendeleeva,  
kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.  
(Ammonia) (Absorption)



SHOKIN, I.N.; SABAYEV, I.Ya.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.

Solubility of phosphoric acid in iso-amyl and n-butyl alcohols.  
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.1:190-192 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Phosphoric acid) (Isopentyl alcohol) (Butyl alcohol)

BEGLOV, B.M.; SHOKIN, I.N.; ~~KRASHENINNIKOV~~, S.A.; USYUKIN, I.P.

Ammonium bicarbonate production process. Khim.prom.  
no.10:719-723 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Ammonium carbonate)

SABAYEV, I.Ya.; SHOKIN, I.N.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.

Equilibrium distribution of components in the systems

$H_3PO_4$  -  $HCl$  -  $CaCl_2$  -  $H_2O$  - isoamyl alcohol and

$H_3PO_4$  -  $HCl$  -  $CaCl_2$  -  $H_2O$  - n-butyl alcohol. Zhur. prikl.  
khim. 36 no.8:1702-1710 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SABAYEV, I.Ya.; SHOKIN, I.N.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.

Extraction of phosphoric acid by n-butyl and isoamyl alcohols.  
Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no. 4:874-880 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

BEGLOV, B.M.; SLOVIN, I.N.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.

Crystallization of ammonium bicarbonate. Uzb. khim. zapr. 8 no.6.  
5-10 '64. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.

BEGLOV, B.M.; SHOKIN, I.N.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.A.

Process of crystallization of ammonium bicarbonate. Uzb.khim.zhur.  
8 no.5:10-17 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Mendeleeva.

KUKURECHENKO, I.S.; SUKHACHEV, N.G.; SHOKIN, I.N.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.A.;  
PODOSINKIN, P.A.; POSTORONKO, A.I.; TROYNIK, G.G.

Decarbonization of sodium bicarbonate in a semi-industrial  
column with submerged packing. Trudy MKHTI no.40:186-190  
'63. (MIRA 18:12)

BEREZKIN, V.G.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.K.

Chromatographic systems and standardized units for gas chromatographs.  
Neftekhimiia 1 no.5:700-705 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.  
(Gas chromatography)



BELKIN, I.M.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.K.

Rotary viscosimetry. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:185-198 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KRASHENINNIKOV, S.K.; SHIFMAN, V.S.; KAZAKOVA, Z.I.

The KhV-1 chromatograph made of standard units. Biul.tekh.-ekon.

inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.1 tekhn.inform. 17 no.7:41-42

J1 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

ACCESSION NR: APL020053

S/0032/64/030/003/0364/0367

AUTHORS: Vinogradov, G. V.; Belkin, I. M.; Konstantinov, A. A.; Krashennnikov, S. K.; Rogov, B. A.; Malkin, A. Ya.; Konyukh, I. V.

TITLE: Rotational elastoviscosimeters for studying polymers

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 3, 1964, 364-367

TOPIC TAGS: viscosimeter, elastoviscosimeter, disk cone viscosimeter, polymer strain, polymer shear stress, viscosity measurement, viscosimeter PVR 1, viscosimeter KRFD, microviscosimeter KV 2

ABSTRACT: An elastoviscosimeter of the disk-cone type shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosures is described. For this configuration the strain rate and shear stress are determined by the equations

$$\dot{\gamma} = \frac{\omega}{r} \sec^{-1},$$

and

$$\tau = \frac{2}{3\pi} \frac{1 - \epsilon^3/2}{R^3} M, \text{ dynes/cm}^2,$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020053

(where M is the applied torque). The schematic of the complete test facility is shown in Fig. 2 on the Enclosures. This apparatus permits measurements on materials with a viscosity of  $10^{-10}$  poises at temperatures of -30 to 300C in air, in vacuum ( $\sim 10^{-3}$  mm Hg), or in an inert atmosphere. Through a system of gear boxes the speed can be continuously varied over a range of  $10^8$ . The RPM is measured by a generator, and it and various temperatures (measured by thermocouples) can be continuously recorded. The applied torque on the stationary disk 3 is measured by strain gauges mounted at  $45^\circ$  on the cylindrical shaft 4. The results obtained with this apparatus (REV-1) were compared with measurements made in a coaxial-cylindrical viscosimeter (type PVR-1), a capillary viscosimeter (type KRPD) and in a microviscosimeter (type MV-2). The results agreed within 6% in all instances. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskovo sinteza AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: GC, IE

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 007

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: APL020053

ENCLOSURE: 01

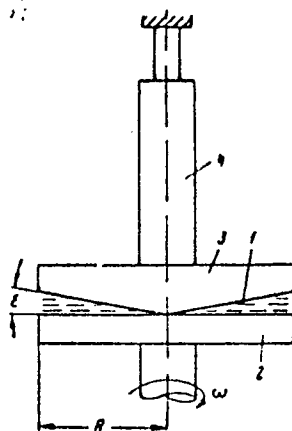


Fig. 1. Schematic of disk-cone viscosimeter

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020053

ENCLOSURE: 02

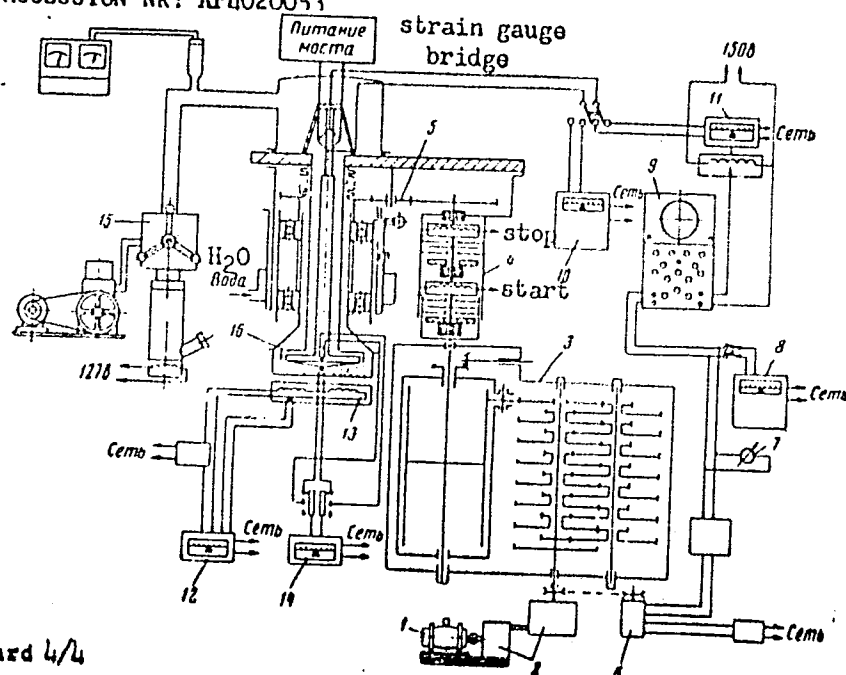


Fig. 2. Schematic of test apparatus REV-1

YANOVSKIY, YU.G., VINOGRADOV, G.M., KRASHENNIKOV, S.K., SHIFMAN, V.S.  
DEMISHEV, G.K., ZELENOV, YU.V.

Apparatus for testing polymers with audio-frequencies.

Report presented at the 13th Conference on High-molecular compounds,  
Moscow, 8-11 Oct 62

KRASHEVNIKOV, S. N.

"Agrobiological study of Siberian wild rye in Kuznetsk Oblast."  
Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Agricultural Inst. Leningrad,  
1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural  
Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 16, 1956



SOLOV'YEVA, L.; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.M., dotsent, nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Methods of growing forage cabbage. Spets. nauchn. rab. stud.  
Petrozav. gos. un. no.6:163-167 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra rasteniyevodstva Petrozavodskogo gos. universiteta.

KRASHENINNIKOV, S. N., inzh.

Study of an air stream method for separating potato tubers  
from soil lumps and stones. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 20  
no.6:38-40 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii  
sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Potatoes digger(Machine))

KRASHEINNIKOV, Stepan Petrovich.

KRASHEINNIKOV, Stepan Petrovich. Opisaniye zemli Kamchatki, v izlozhenii po podlinniku i pod red, N. V. Dushitrashko i L. G. Kamanina. Moskva, Geografiz, 1948. 292 p.

DLC: DK771.K2K818  
1948

So: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified.

KRASHENINNIKOV, S. P.

"Description of KAMCHATKA," published by the State Publishers of the  
Great Northern Way, Moscow, 1949. 640 p .

FRADKIN, Naum Grigor'yevich; KRASHENNIKOV, S.P.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I., redaktor;  
MARGOLIN, Ya.A., redaktor; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

S.P.Krashennikov. Pod red.A.I.Solov'eva. 2-e izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
geograficheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 43 p. (MIRA 8:5)  
(Krashennikov, Stepan Petrovich, 1713-1755)

KRASHENINNIKOV, S.P.; TOPOLYANSKIY, A.B., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor;  
KAPLAN, M.Ya., redaktor; PUL'KINA, Y.M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[My experience in mechanizing painting] Moi opyt mekhanizatsii  
maliarnykh rabot. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i  
arkhitekture, 1954. 44 p. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Painting, Industrial)

KRASHENINNIKOV, S. S.

Krasheninnikov, S. S. A concise guide on the treatment of non-ferrous metals and alloys Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1945

251 p. (51-17865) TN758.K7

KRASHENINNIKOV, S.S.

BAZILEVSKIY, Viktor Mamertovich; ISTRIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; BARTASHEV, Ibor' Leonidovich; LYUBALINA, Soviya L'vovna; REZNIK, Iosif Davydovich; SHPAGIN, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; VISSARIONOV, B.G., inzhener, retsenzent; ~~KRASHENINNIKOV, S.S.~~ retsenzent; FEL'DMAN, I.Ye., retsenzent; ~~MAKAREV, L.V.~~, retsenzent; KOMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Secondary nonferrous metals; a reference manual] Vtorichnye tsvetnye metally; spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. Pt.3. [Metallurgy of copper and lead] Metallurgiya medi i svintsa. 1957. 544 p. (MLRA 10:3)  
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Lead--Metallurgy)



S/028/60/000/010/017/020  
B013/B063

AUTHOR: Krasherinnikov, S. S.

TITLE: Production of Ferrous Metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 57-58

TEXT: This is a report on some standards for the production of ferrous metals which were revised and approved by the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Bureau of Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments) in 1960. ГОСТ 9475-60 (GOST 9475-60) for converter copper will be put in force in April, 1961. The old technical specifications were modified such that the new standard takes into account the content of noble metals. On the basis of investigations carried out by the Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti (Ural Institute for the Copper Industry), copper foundries and electrolyte copper plants, the Uniprommed' worked out a standard specifying a change of quality classification and a reduction of the antimony content in the types M1 (M1) and M2 (M2). Up till now, tellurium has been produced in accordance with the technical specifications adopted by the

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## Production of Ferrous Metallurgy

S/028/60/000/010/017/020  
B013/B063

Ministerstvo tsvetnoy metallurgii (Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy) in 1941. GOST 9544-60 for tellurium was elaborated by the Gosudarstvennyy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Institute of Ferrous Metals). New types are T-B3 (T-V3) with a purity of 99.966% and T-A1 (T-A1) with a purity of 99.93%. The new processes developed for these semiconductor materials will be introduced this year in copper-electrolyte plants. A new classification of tin is given in GOST 860-60, and the new type QB4-000 (OVCh-000) with a purity of 99.999% was added. This standard also specifies a reduction of the arsenic and lead content of tin used in the food industry. GOST 193-60 for copper wire was approved. It gives a more exact specification of quality and a new manufacturing process. The new standard GOST 9498-60 (flat aluminum ingots for rolled stock) specifies the assortment of ingots, limits the content of manganese and magnesium, and gives the iron-to-silicon ratio. Flat aluminum ingots are now produced by the Ural'skiy alyuminiyevyy zavod (Ural Aluminum Plant).

Card 2/2

KRASHENINNIKOV, Sergey Sergeyevich; GODINER, F.Ye., red.; RUMYANTSEV,  
M.M., red.; MUKHINA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Methods for detecting faults in a radio receiver] Kak na-  
khodit' neispravnosti v priemnike. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF,  
1961. 39 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Radio—Repairing)

L 43998-66 EWT(1)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(m)/EWP(f)/T-2 RM

ACC NR: AP6030124

SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/004/0192/0197

AUTHOR: Yakovlevskiy, O. V. (Moscow); Krashenninnikov, S. Yu. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Spread of a turbulent jet impinging on a flat surface

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no..4, 1966  
192-197

TOPIC TAGS: jet flow, turbulent jet, vstol aircraft

ABSTRACT: An experimental study has been conducted of the spread of a turbulent air jet impinging on a disk, 400 mm in diameter, at angles  $\theta = 30, 45, 60, \text{ and } 90^\circ$ , and at distances of 35 and 100 mm. The jet nozzle radius  $R_0$  was 5 mm. The air velocity at the nozzle exit was kept constant at 103 m/sec. The obtained distribution of maximal velocities in the disk plane are shown in Fig. 1. The results show: that the boundary layer thickness, i.e., the distance from the disk

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L 43998-66

ACC NR: AP6030124

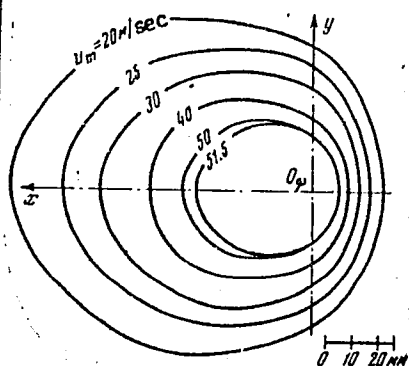


Fig. 1. Lines of equal maximal velocities at  $\theta = 45^\circ$  and  $l/R_0 = 20$ .

surface to the point where velocity is maximal, amounted to 5—10% of the thickness of the jet. The author thanks G. B. Krayushkin, who took part in the experiment and in formulating the results. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 6 figures. [AS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 30Nov65/  
ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001  
ATD PRESS: 5071

Card 2/2 ULR

KRASHENINNIKOV, V. A.

May/Jun 53

USSR/Geology - Natural Resources

"Six Author Abstracts of Reports Read February-March 1953 Before the Moscow Society of Naturalists"

Byul Mosk Ob Isp Prir, Ot Geol, Vol 28, No 3, pp 88-96

V. A. Krasheninnikov, "The Morphology and Classification of Nonionidae." F. L. Merklin,

"Stages of Development of the Kenskiy Basin in the Miocene in Southern USSR."

M.S. Shvetsov, "Reference to R. Grim's Article 'Environmental Conditions for the Formation of Red and Green Clays (Shale).'" M. S. Shvetsov, "Reference to the

Notes Devoted to the Third International Congress on the Stratigraphy of Coal."

S. V. Tikhomirov, "Devonian Deposits in the Southern Section of the Moscow Synclase and Some Data on the Ancient Paleozoic in the Kaluznenskaya Area." K. F. Bogoroditskiy,

"Dynamic Role of Natural Gases in the Exploitation of Underground Waters."

267T88

*Krasheninnikov, V.A.*  
GALDIN, N.Ye., [translator] DEMBO, T.M., [translator]; KANTSEL', B.A.,  
[translator] KRASHENINNIKOV, V.A., [translator] PRUMKINA, R.M.  
[translator]; SOKOLOV, G.A., redaktor; ZNAMENSKAYA, V.K.,  
redaktor; IL'YIN, B.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[World iron ore deposits; collection of articles] Zhelezorudnye  
mestorozhdeniya mira; sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo,  
frantsuzskogo i ispanskogo N.E.Galdina, i dr. Pod.Red. i s  
predislovien G.A.Sokolova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry.  
Vol.1, 1955. 492 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)

1. International Geological Congress. 19th, Algiers, 1952.  
(Iron ores)

KRASHENINNIKOV, V. A.

KRASHENINNIKOV, V. A.: "The Elphides of the Miocene deposits of Podoliya."  
Min Petroleum Industry USSR. All union Sci Res  
Geological Prospecting Petroleum Inst. Moscow, 1956.  
(DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN  
GEOLOGICOMINERALOGICAL SCIENCE)

So.: Knizhnaya letopis' No 15, 1956, Moscow



KRASHENINNIKOV, V.A.

Methods of studying the microstructure of the shell of certain  
Cenozoic Foraminifera in polarized light. Vop. mikropaleont.  
no.1:37-48 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Foraminifera, Fossil)  
(Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

KRASHENINNIKOV, V.A.

~~Stenofacies and euryfacies species of Foraminifera~~ Biol.MOIP.  
Otd.geol. 31 no.3:116 My-Je '56. (MLBA 9:12)  
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

VITOVSKAYA, I.V., [translator], GULDIN, N.Ye., [translator], KRASHENINNIKOV,  
V.A., [translator], KHARKEVICH, D.S., [translator],; SOKOLOV,  
G.A., red.; KARASEV, A.D., red.; ROMANOVICH, G.P., red.; SMIRNOVA,  
N.I., tekhn. red.

[Studies on ore deposits; collection of articles] Problemy rudnykh  
mestorozhdenii; sbornik statei. S. predisl. G.A. Sokolova. Moskva,  
Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1958. 495 p. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Ore deposits)

KRASHEINNIKOV, V.A.

Structure of shell openings in some representatives of the  
genera Nonion and Elphidium. Vop.mikropaleont. no.2:105-120  
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut.  
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

ZHIZHCHEKNO, B.P., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, red.. Prinsipali uchastiye:  
KRASHENINNIKOV, V.A.; SHNEYDER, G.F.. BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy  
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